



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Women's Municipal League of Boston, Department of Housing bulletin, vol. VII, no. 3. (Boston: Woman's Municipal League. 1916. Pp. 79.)

This report is the outgrowth of many years of continuous and careful inspection of old dwellings by the Department of Housing of the Women's Municipal League. The interest of the department centers upon questions of sanitation and maintenance of dwellings, housing problems faced by health departments and not those of building or city planning departments. The report is written to arouse popular indignation and immediate action for betterment of the sanitary conditions. The illustrations of existing housing conditions are exceptionally well chosen.

J. F.

A year book of the church and social service in the United States. (New York: Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. 1916. Pp. 254. 50c.)

Insurance and Pensions

NEW BOOKS

ALEXANDER, W. *The successful agent, practical hints for the seller of life insurance*. (Chicago: Spectator Co. 1917. Pp. viii, 215. \$2.)

GEPHART, W. F. *Principles of insurance*. Vol. I, *Life*. Vol. II, *Fire*. (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. xi, 385; xi, 332. \$1.50 each.)
To be reviewed.

HARBURGH, C. H. *The industrial claim adjuster*. (Chicago: Spectator Co. 1916. Pp. 129. \$1.)

JONES, J. P. *Workmen's compensation*. (Tucson: Univ. of Arizona. 1917. Pp. 19.)

Gives some comparative details of the provisions in the various states and a fuller outline of the Arizona law.

JOSEPH, E. S. *The Joseph system for keeping accounts and records of fire insurance agencies*. (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pub. House of United Evangelical Church. 1916. Pp. 13.)

POTTS, R. M. *Addresses and papers on insurance*. (Springfield: Printed by authority of the state of Illinois. 1917.)

An address on "The altruistic utilitarianism of insurance" which deals with the history and general theory of insurance is printed first in this collection and is followed by groups of addresses on mutual and fraternal insurance, workmen's compensation, life insurance, social insurance, vital conservation, fire insurance reform, and recommendations concerning insurance legislation.

SMITH, H. W. *Talks with life insurance agents*. (Chicago: Spectator Co. 1917. Pp. 153. \$1.50.)

WILSON, A. E. *Workmen's compensation and employers' liability acts*. (Chicago: La Salle Extension Univ. 1917. Pp. 86.)

Although issued as part of a "complete course of study of the

American law," this pamphlet, or treatise, as the author calls it, will not acquaint students with American liability and compensation law. It will serve better to help readers to their first and very general knowledge of workmen's compensation, as an economic or industrial system. But neither as economics nor as law is it highly satisfactory.

Somewhat serious errors of implication or direct statement are too frequent. The New York compensation statute is contrasted with those which establish insurance funds (62). Compensation and insurance of compensation are confused (64). It is stated that in Wisconsin "government insurance had been in effect for many years before the adoption of workmen's compensation" (66). Readers are given to understand that compensation awards are proportionate to wages everywhere except in Wyoming (75). And so on. Very little indeed is said about the liability laws, nothing, in fact, except as to their historical part in the development of workmen's compensation. Except for a fairly full enumeration of American cases raising questions of constitutionality (23-24), references to judicial interpretations of the compensation acts are few and not recent, being mostly to English cases taken at second-hand from an article in the *Harvard Law Review* of 1912 (71). The great body of recent American decisions is ignored almost entirely, no case later than 1914 being cited. It, therefore, is not surprising that there are misleading suggestions as to the meaning of the laws. The relations of the compensation commissions to the courts are described in three sentences.

All of the pages of the pamphlet would have been none too many for the subject. But half of them are wasted, no less than 32 being used for reprinting, without comment, the New York compensation act.

W. C. F.

Episodes of history in the stories of the United States and the Insurance Company of North America as bound up together in national achievement, 1792-1917. (Chicago: Donnelly. 1916. Pp. 96.)

National health insurance. Second annual report of the Medical Research Committee. (London: Wyman. 1916. 3s. 6d.)

Negligence and compensation cases annotated: New York workmen's compensation act and decisions of the state industrial commission (pp. 1163-1263); *New Jersey workmen's compensation act and decisions of the courts of common pleas* (pp. 1163-1227); *Pennsylvania workmen's compensation act and decision of the workmen's compensation board* (pp. 1163-1268); *Decisions of the Ohio industrial commission* (pp. 1163-1239); *Illinois workmen's compensation act and decisions of the industrial board* (pp. 1179-1280); *Indiana workman's compensation act and decisions of the industrial board* (pp. 1179-1264); *Oklahoma appendix, being a common sense index to all negligence cases decided by the supreme court of Oklahoma and courts of the Indian Territory* (pp. 1163-1219); *California workmen's compensation act and decisions of the industrial board the industrial accident commission* (pp. 1179-1324). (Chicago: Callaghan. 1917.)

Negligence and compensation cases annotated. Cumulative common sense index. Vols. I—X. (Chicago: Callaghan. 1917. Pp. 1133. \$5.)

Pauperism and Charities

NEW BOOKS

BOGEN, B. D. *The extent and scope of Jewish philanthropy.* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. \$2.)

HURRY, J. B. *Poverty and its vicious circles.* (London: J. & A. Churchill. 1917. Pp. xiv, 180. 5s.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

The Socialism of To-Day. A Source-Book of the Present Position and Recent Development of the Socialist and Labor Parties in All Countries, Consisting Mainly of Original Documents. Edited by WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, J. G. PHELPS STOKES, JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN, and HARRY W. LAIDLER, and other Members of a Committee of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1916. Pp. xvi, 642. \$1.60.)

The subtitle of this volume which reads, "A source-book of the present position and recent development of the socialist and labor parties in all countries, consisting mainly of original documents," is a more adequate description of the purpose and character of the book.

The first half of the book consists of a more or less exhaustive documentary narrative of the socialist movement throughout the world. The second half is devoted to a similar documentation of the programs and problems of the socialist organizations in the various countries.

In thus resorting to a documentary and statistical presentation of socialism, the authors, whether intended or not, have achieved, aside from the avowed purpose of an unbiassed and an uncritical study of socialism, the more important service of presenting the socialist movement not as a simple and unvarying article of faith adhered to by the so-called socialists and those in sympathy with them, but as a propaganda and a reform movement bearing all the marks and characteristics supplied by the varying needs and requirements of varying conditions and circumstances.

The method used for a long time and currently in academic treatments of social and economic problems has been to reduce, by analogy or otherwise, to simplest terms a conglomerate of incorrigible factors affecting those problems and thereby arriving